

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

1. Which is one of the earliest animals to be domesticated?
  - (a) Cat
  - (b) Cow
  - (c) Dog
  - (d) Goat
2. The closest pets of human beings are :
  - (1) cat and dog
  - (2) dog and sheep
  - (3) cat and cow
  - (4) cattle and buffaloes
3. Huskies are thick coated dogs used by:
  - (a) Eskimos
  - (b) Polynesians
  - (c) Red Indians
  - (d) Forest Negroes
4. Zebu cattle is:
  - (a) Cow
  - (b) Sheep
  - (c) Water buffalo
  - (d) Indian buffalo
5. The scientific name of zebu is:
  - (a) *Bos indicus*
  - (b) *Gallus gallus*
  - (c) *Bombyx mori*
  - (d) *Bubalus bubalis*
6. The number of cattle breeds in India is:
  - (a) 6
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 26
  - (d) 16
7. A milch breed of cattle is:
  - (a) Deoni
  - (b) Malvi
  - (c) Kangayam
  - (d) Thaparkar
8. Hallikar is:
  - (a) drought breed
  - (b) milch breed
  - (c) general utility breed
  - (d) none of these
9. Dual breed variety of cattle is:
  - (a) Jersey
  - (b) Aryshire
  - (c) Brown swiss
  - (d) All of these
10. Milk yield of cattle in India is low due to:
  - (a) inferior breed
  - (b) inadequate food
  - (c) both of these
  - (d) none of these

11. National Dairy Research Institute is situated in:  
(a) Patna  
(b) Karnal  
(c) Mathura  
(d) Lucknow

12. Superovulation and embryo transplantation are meant for improving:  
(a) plants  
(b) poultry  
(c) livestock  
(d) human race

13. The best milk breed in the world is:  
(a) Deoni  
(b) Sindhi  
(c) Chittagong  
(d) Holstein-Friesian

14. Multiple ovulation and embryo transfer (MOET) is a method of:  
(a) fish cultivation  
(b) prawn cultivation  
(c) cloning monkey  
(d) hybridization in cattle

15. Cryopreservation is done at temperature:  
(a)  $-140^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(b)  $-120^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(c)  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(d)  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$

16. Roughage includes:  
(a) cereals  
(b) broken grams  
(c) millets  
(d) abundant fibres

17. Concentrates include:  
(a) millets  
(b) gram barn  
(c) broken gram and cereals  
(d) all of these

18. Surrogate mother is used for:  
(a) induction of lactation  
(b) artificial insemination  
(c) artificially inseminated female  
(d) future mother with transplanted embryo

19. Which one is given to increase lactation of cows?  
(a) Ovip  
(b) Stilbestrol  
(c) Estrogen  
(d) Progesterone

20. High milk yielding varieties of cows are obtained by:  
(a) superovulation  
(b) artificial insemination  
(c) use of surrogate mothers  
(d) all of these

21. Who and what are the Aurochs?  
(a) The ancestors of European cattle  
(b) Special breeds of dog used for hunting  
(c) Places where cattle are kept hygienically  
(d) Breeds of hens which lay more than a dozen eggs in a single day

22. Murrah is the productive breed of:  
(a) Chick  
(b) Goat  
(c) Cow  
(d) Buffalo

23. Which of the milk is nutritionally superior?  
(a) Cow  
(b) Goat  
(c) Camel  
(d) Buffalo

24. Surti breed of buffalo is found in:  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Madhya Pradesh

25. Ovis aries refers to:  
(a) sheep  
(b) goat  
(c) buffalo  
(d) cattle

26. Sheep are reared mainly for:  
(a) milk  
(b) wool  
(c) meat  
(d) mutton

27. Nali is a breed of:  
(a) sheep  
(b) goat  
(c) camel  
(d) elephant

28. Which one of the following is termed as 'poor man's cow'?  
(a) Ovis aries  
(b) Sus scrofa  
(c) Capra capra  
(d) Poephagus grunniens

29. Pashmina is obtained from a variety of:  
(a) goat  
(b) yak  
(c) sheep  
(d) rabbit

30. Angora wool is obtained from a:  
(a) yak  
(b) goat  
(c) sheep  
(d) rabbit

31. The world's highly prized wool yielding 'Pashmina' breed is:  
(a) Goat  
(b) Sheep  
(c) Goat-sheep cross  
(d) Kashmir sheep - Afghan sheep cross

32. Which of the following animals is the most economical 'meat making machine'?  
(a) Pig  
(b) Hen  
(c) Goat  
(d) Sheep

33. Pork is obtained from:  
(a) cow  
(b) pig  
(c) goat  
(d) sheep

34. Berkshire is a breed of:  
(a) pig  
(b) horse  
(c) horse  
(d) buffalo

35. Which of the following is a beast of burden?  
(a) Mule  
(b) Donkey  
(c) Horse  
(d) All of these

36. Polo game is played with the help of:  
(a) horse  
(b) cock  
(c) donkey  
(d) camel

37. Bhutia is a breed of:  
(a) cow  
(b) camel  
(c) horse  
(d) buffalo

38. Zanskari breed of horse is found in:  
(a) Ladakh  
(b) Punjab  
(c) Rajasthan  
(d) Haryana

39. The cross between a jack and a mare results in:  
(a) jannet  
(b) mule  
(c) hinny  
(d) stallion

40. Equus asinus refers to:  
(a) mule  
(b) hinny  
(c) horse  
(d) donkey

41. Mule is a product of :  
(a) breeding  
(b) mutation  
(c) recombination  
(d) interspecific hybridization

42. Which of the following is popularly called "ship of the desert"?  
(a) Yak  
(b) Camel  
(c) Horse  
(d) Donkey

43. Arabian camel is characterized by:  
(a) no hump  
(b) one hump  
(c) two humps  
(d) many humps

44. The largest land animal is:  
(a) Rhino  
(b) Python  
(c) Camel  
(d) Elephant

45. Ivory is obtained from:  
(a) deer  
(b) camel  
(c) elephant  
(d) hippopotamus

46. The young chicken raised specially for meat are called:  
(a) hen  
(b) pullets  
(c) ducklings  
(d) broilers

47. Which of the following is a broiler?  
(a) Bursa  
(b) Aseel  
(c) Plymouth Rock  
(d) Chittagong

48. Which of the following fowls are used in cock-fighting?  
(a) Aseel  
(b) Karaknath  
(c) Brahma  
(d) Chittagong

49. In poultry industry, production of hatching eggs is more expensive than production of market eggs mainly because:  
(a) After copulation female dies.  
(b) All the eggs cannot be hatched.  
(c) All eggs are not useful in incubation but only hatchery eggs are useful for incubation.  
(d) Some of the eggs produced by hatchery flocks are not acceptable for incubation. The cost of males and their depreciation in value from the beginning to the end of breeding season is high.

50. I Honeybee species reared most widely in India is:  
(a) *Apis indica*      (b) *Apis florea*  
(c) *Apis dorsata*      (d) *Apis mellifera*

51. An example for best domesticated honeybee in Europe and America:

- (a) *Apis florea*
- (b) *Apis dorsata*
- (c) *Apis indica*
- (d) *Apis mellifera*

52. Which of the following is a domesticated insect?

- (a) Ants
- (b) Bees
- (c) Fleas
- (d) Wasps

53. Which pairing is correct?

- (a) Sericulture — Fish
- (b) Pisciculture — Birds
- (c) Apiculture — Honeybee
- (d) Aquaculture — Mosquito

54. Which one is the real product of honeybee?

- (a) Pollen
- (b) Honey
- (c) Propolis
- (d) Bee wax

55. The wax gland in honeybee is found in

- (a) Drone
- (b) Worker
- (c) Queen
- (d) Worker and queen

56. Which of the following sugars is present in honey?

- (a) Glycogen
- (b) Sucrose
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) Levulose

57. Honey is obtained from:

- (a) Housefly
- (b) *Apis* species
- (c) Lac insect
- (d) *P. posthuma*

58. Honeybee stores honey in:

- (a) crop
- (b) cells of comb
- (c) stomach
- (d) salivary glands

59. Honey is:

- (a) acidic
- (b) neutral
- (c) alkaline
- (d) basic after some days

60. Honey mainly consists of:

- (a) fats
- (b) disaccharides
- (c) monosaccharides
- (d) polysaccharides

61. Which caste of bees visits flowers?  
(a) Queen  
(b) Drones  
(c) Workers  
(d) Both drones and workers

62. The worker bee normally lives for about:  
(a) 10 days  
(b) 15 days  
(c) 90 days  
(d) 30 days

63. Which of these insects is beneficial to man?  
(a) Silkmoth  
(b) Termite  
(c) Dragonfly  
(d) Grasshopper

64. In silkmoth, development to adult takes place through:  
(a) egg  
(b) pupa  
(c) larva  
(d) metamorphosis

65. Caring of silkworm is called:  
(a) apiculture  
(b) sericulture  
(c) pisciculture  
(d) agronomy

66. Silk is secreted by:  
(a) larva  
(b) cocoon  
(c) adult  
(d) larva and adult moth

67. From which stage of silkworm the silk is obtained?  
(a) Egg  
(b) Cocoon  
(c) Adult  
(d) Caterpillar

68. In silkworm, silk is the product of:  
(a) cuticle of the adult  
(b) cuticle of the larva  
(c) salivary gland of the adult  
(d) salivary gland of the larva

69. Silk glands are modified:  
(a) salivary glands  
(b) digestive glands  
(c) excretory organs  
(d) endocrine glands

70. Chemical nature of silk is:  
(a) lipid  
(b) chitin  
(c) protein  
(d) carbohydrate

71. Natural silk contains:

- (a) nitrogen
- (b) potassium
- (c) magnesium
- (d) phosphorus

72. Which one is the best silk?

- (a) Eri silk
- (b) Mulberry silk
- (c) Tussar silk
- (d) None of these

73. Most commonly reared silkworm in India is:

- (a) *Bombyx mori*
- (b) *Antherea roylei*
- (c) *Antherea pernyi*
- (d) *Philosamia ricini*

74. *Bombyx mori* belongs to the class:

- (a) Diptera
- (b) Hymenoptera
- (c) Lepidoptera
- (d) None of these

75. *Bombyx mori* feeds on the leaves of:

- (a) neem
- (b) betel
- (c) cotton
- (d) mulberry

76. The larva of *Bombyx mori* is:

- (a) caterpillar
- (b) cocoon
- (c) trophophore
- (d) nymph

77. Which of the following are the true secretions of silkworm and honeybee?

- (a) Sharks
- (b) Catla catla
- (c) Rays and skates
- (d) Hilsa hilsha

78. Name of a freshwater edible fish:

- (a) Hilsa
- (b) Pomphret
- (c) Magur
- (d) Bombay duck

79. Which of the following is not a freshwater fish?

- (a) Salmon
- (b) Labeo
- (c) Singhara
- (d) Mystus

80. Fish meat is considered to be good because it has:

- (a) more fats
- (b) less vitamins
- (c) more proteins
- (d) less carbohydrates

81. Fish liver-oil is rich in vitamins:  
(a) A and B  
(b) A and D  
(c) A and E  
(d) B and C

82. Fish introduced in India by foreigners is:  
(a) Labeo  
(b) Clarius  
(c) Mystus  
(d) Stromateus

83. It has been found to be economical to grow the three major carps, Catla, Labeo and Cirrhinus together because of:  
(a) symbiosis  
(b) commensalism  
(c) positive interactions  
(d) competition for amongst them is remote

84. Which of the following combinations is generally recommended for composite fish farming in India?  
(a) Catla, Labeo, Cirrhinus  
(b) Catla, Cyprinus, Clarias  
(c) Clarias, Channa, Cyprinus  
(d) Cirrhinus, Cyprinus, Channa

85. Inland fisheries is:  
(a) in freshwater  
(b) fishing in Island  
(c) fish culture in pond  
(d) fishing inside water

86. Which of the following fishes is not conducive to composite fish farming?  
(a) Catla catla  
(b) Labeo rohita  
(c) Cirrhinus mrigala  
(d) Mystus seenghala

87. Which of the following is not the example of marine fishes?  
(a) Labeo  
(b) Mugil  
(c) Hilsa  
(d) Sardines

88. Identify the edible freshwater teleosts:  
(a) Sharks  
(b) Hilsa hilsa  
(c) Rays and skates  
(d) Catla catla

89. A disease infecting camel is :  
(a) surra  
(b) pullorum  
(c) rinderpest  
(d) encephalomalacia

90. Separation of sick and non-productive birds from healthy and productive birds is known as:  
(a) culling  
(b) deworming  
(c) dubbing  
(d) cannibalism

91. Coccidiosis in poultry is caused by:  
(a) virus  
(b) bacteria  
(c) protozoa  
(d) nematode

92. The bacterial disease which is found in chicken:  
(a) Rickets  
(b) Fowl pox  
(c) Fowl cholera  
(d) Ranikhet disease

93. Fowl cholera is caused by:  
(a) Eimeria  
(b) Pasteurella  
(c) Salmonella  
(d) Mycoplasma

94. Pullorum disease of poultry is caused by:  
(a) Virus  
(b) Aspergillus  
(c) Eimeria  
(d) Salmonella

95. One of the following is a disease of poultry :  
(a) Anthrax  
(b) Pebrine disease  
(c) Ranikhet disease  
(d) Foot and mouth disease

96. Ranikhet disease is associated with:  
(a) pigs  
(b) fishes  
(c) hens  
(d) honeybees

97. Which one of the following is a viral disease of poultry?  
(a) Coryza  
(b) Pasteurellosis  
(c) Salmonellosis  
(d) New Castle disease

98. Which is a fungal disease of poultry?  
(a) Thrush  
(b) Fowlpox  
(c) Pullorum  
(d) Ranikhet

99. The drug used for deworming in poultry:  
(a) Antihistamine  
(b) Antiviral  
(c) Antihelminthic  
(d) Antibiotic

100. High milk yielding crossbreed Frieswal cow is product of:  
(a) Brown Swiss and Sahiwal  
(b) Friesian and Sahiwal  
(c) Holstein and Tharpaikar  
(d) Brown Swiss arid Red Sindhi



110. Which of the following is not an objective of animal breeding?  
(1) Increasing yield of milk, eggs, meat, wool etc.  
(2) Improving the desirable qualities of produce  
(3) Slow growth rate  
(4) Resistance to various diseases

111. An out-cross is produced when animals  
(1) Within the same breed having common ancestors are mated  
(2) Within the same breed having no common ancestors on either side of their pedigree upto 4-6 generation are mated  
(3) Of different breeds are mated  
(4) Of different species are mated

112. Hisardale, a new breed of sheep, developed in Punjab is obtained by crossing  
(1) Bikaneri ewes and Merino rams  
(2) Merino ewes and Bikaneri rams  
(3) Bikaneri ewes and Bikaneri rams  
(4) Merino ewes and Merino rams

113. Artificial breeding of cattle is brought about by  
(a) Artificial insemination  
(b) Superovulation and embryo transplantation  
(c) Interspecific hybridization  
(d) Both (1) & (2)

114. The hormone injected to cow to induce follicular maturation and superovulation is having \_\_\_\_\_ like activity  
(a) Estrogen  
(b) Progesterone  
(c) Testosterone  
(d) FSH

115. Rearing of bees is  
(a) Horticulture  
(b) Apiary  
(c) Apiculture  
(d) Poultry

116. Aquaculture does not include production of  
(a) Useful aquatic plants  
(b) Fish  
(c) Prawns  
(d) Silk

117. To increase milk yield, cow is given  
(a) Stibesterol  
(b) Sorbitol  
(c) Gonadotropin  
(d) Prolactin

118. Pebrine in silkworm is caused by  
(a) Dugesia  
(b) Monocystis  
(c) Nosema  
(d) Tachina flies

119. Which of the following disease is caused by a protozoan Eimeria in fowls resulting in bloody diarrhoea?  
(a) Fowl cholera  
(b) Coccidiosis  
(c) Thrush  
(d) Ranikhet

120. A cow which gives more milk per lactation is bred into a pure line which type of breeding is being referred to in this case?  
 (a) Inbreeding  
 (b) Outbreeding  
 (c) Cross breeding  
 (d) Out crossing

121. Which of the following is correct to check the inbreeding depression?  
 (a) Artificial hybridisation  
 (b) Cross breeding  
 (c) Selected animal should be mated with unrelated superior animals of the same breed  
 (d) Selected animals should be mated with unrelated superior animals of the different breed

122. Match the following

| Column I            | Column II                |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kashmiri goats   | (i) Superior carpet wool |
| b. Tibetan antelope | (ii) Pashmina            |
| c. Rabbit           | (iii) Shahtoosh          |
| d. Sheep (Nali)     | (iv) Angoora             |

(a) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(iii), d-(i)  
 (b) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(i)  
 (c) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(i)  
 (d) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)

123. A queen honebee lays eggs of  
 (1) One type from which all castes develop  
 (2) Two types, one forming queen and workers and second type forming drones  
 (3) Three types forming queen, drone and workers  
 (4) Unfertilized-eggs die while fertilized ones form all castes

124. Mating of more closely related individuals within the same breed for 4-6 generation is  
 (a) Outbreeding  
 (b) Interspecific breeding  
 (c) Inbreeding  
 (d) Cross breeding

125. Inbreeding depression occurs due to  
 (1) Continued out crossing within the small local population  
 (2) Continued corss breeding within the small local population  
 (3) Continued inbreeding within the small local population  
 (4) Interspecific hybridisation

126. Out-crossing, cross-breeding and interspecific hybridization are included in  
 (1) Inbreeding  
 (2) Out-breeding  
 (3) Inbreeding depression  
 (4) Farm management

127. Which of the following animal diseases is caused by a virus?  
 (1) Anthrax  
 (2) Rinderpest  
 (3) Tick fever  
 (4) Coccidiosis

128. White revolution is associated with enhancement of  
 (a) Fish production  
 (b) Egg production  
 (c) Milk production  
 (d) Wheat and rice production

129. A protozoan disease of silk worm is  
(a) Muscardine  
(b) Pebrine  
(c) Maggot disease  
(d) Flacherie

130. Homozygous purelines in cattle can be obtained by:  
(1) mating of unrelated individuals of same breed.  
(2) mating of individuals of different breed.  
(3) mating of individuals of different species.  
(4) mating of related individuals of same breed.

131. Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it :  
(1) is useful in producing purelines of animals.  
(2) is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression.  
(3) exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.  
(4) helps in accumulation of superior genes.

132. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched?  
(1) *Apis indica* - honey  
(2) *Kenia lacca* - lac  
(3) *Bombyx mori* - silk  
(4) *Pila globosa* - pearl

133. Compared to a bull a bullock is docile because of  
(1) higher levels of cortisone  
(2) lower levels of blood testosterone  
(3) lower levels of adrenaline /noradrenaline in its blood  
(4) higher levels of thyroxine.

134. Which endangered animal is the source of world's finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool the shahtoosh ?  
(a) Chiru (b) Nilgai  
(c) Cheetal (d) Kashmiri goat

135. Which one of the following statement is correct in relation to honey bees?  
(1) *Apis indica* is the largest wild honey bee in India  
(2) Honey is predominantly sucrose and arabinose  
(3) Beewax is a waste product of honey bees  
(4) Communication in honey bees was discovered by Karl Von Frisch

136. Which of the following has been recently used for increasing productivity of super milk cows?  
(1) Artificial insemination by a pedigreed bull only  
(2) Superovulation of a high production cow only  
(3) Embryo transplantation only  
(4) A combination of superovulation, artificial insemination and embryo transplantation into a 'carrier cow' (surrogate mother)

137. The silkworm silk is the product of  
(1) cuticle of the larva  
(2) cuticle of the adult  
(3) salivary gland of the larva  
(4) salivary gland of the adult

138. The process of mating between closely related individuals is  
(a) self breeding  
(b) inbreeding  
(c) hybridisation  
(d) heterosis